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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	DAVID R. ZARO (BAR NO. 124334) JOSHUA A. DEL CASTILLO (BAR NO. MATTHEW D. PHAM (BAR NO. 28770 ALLEN MATKINS LECK GAMBLE MALLORY & NATSIS LLP 865 South Figueroa Street, Suite 2800 Los Angeles, California 90017-2543 Phone: (213) 622-5555 Fax: (213) 620-8816 E-Mail: dzaro@allenmatkins.com jdelcastillo@allenmatkins.com mpham@allenmatkins.com	. 239015) 4)				
9	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT					
10	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA					
11	WESTERN DIVISION					
12	SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE	Case No. 2:18-cv-05008-FMO-AFM				
13	COMMISSION,	MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND				
14	Plaintiff,	AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF SEVENTEENTH INTERIM				
15	vs. RALPH T. IANNELLI and ESSEX	APPLICATION OF RECEIVER, GEOFF WINKLER, AND HIS PROFESSIONALS FOR PAYMENT OF FEES AND DEIMBLIDSEMENT				
16	CAPITAL CORP.,	OF FEES AND REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES				
17 18	Defendants.	Date: October 26, 2023 Time: 10:00 a.m.				
10		Ctrm: 6D Judge Hon. Fernando M. Olguin				
20		Judge Hon. I emunde Wi. Organi				
20	Geoff Winkler (the "Receiver") the Court appointed normanant receiver for					
22	Geoff Winkler (the " <u>Receiver</u> "), the Court-appointed permanent receiver for defendant Essex Capital Corporation and its subsidiaries and affiliates (collectively,					
23						
	the " <u>Receivership Entities</u> " or " <u>Entities</u> "), and his counsel of record, Allen Matkins					
24 25	Leck Gamble Mallory & Natsis LLP (" <u>Allen Matkins</u> , and together, with the					
25	Receiver, the "Applicants"), hereby submit this memorandum of points and					
26	authorities in support of their concurrently and jointly submitted seventeenth interim					
27	application for the payment of fees and the reimbursement of expenses (the "Fee_					
28	<u>Application</u> ").					

In addition to this memorandum, the Fee Application is supported by the
 concurrently filed declaration of Geoff Winkler (the "<u>Winkler Declaration</u>").

3 I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

The Fee Application is the seventeenth interim fee application submitted in
the above-referenced matter and covers the Receiver's and Allen Matkins' fees and
expenses incurred during the period from April 1, 2023, through June 30, 2023 (the
"<u>Application Period</u>").

By way of the Fee Application, the Applicants request the Court's approval of
100% of their fees and expenses incurred during the Application Period and further
request the interim payment of 80% of such fees and 100% of such expenses, to be
paid from the funds of the receivership estate of the Receivership Entities (the
"<u>Receivership Estate</u>" or "<u>Estate</u>"). Specifically, the amounts of the Applicants' fees
and expenses sought to be approved and paid under this Fee Application are as
follows:

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15 16	Applicant	Fees	Interim Payment of Fees	Expenses	Interim Payment of Expenses
17	Receiver	\$30,327.70	\$24,262.16	\$1,720.25	\$1,720.25
18	Allen Matkins	\$96,477.08	\$77,181.66	\$6,663.12	\$6,663.12
19		\$126,804.78	\$101,443.82	\$8,383.37	\$8,383.37

The Fee Application sets forth the services rendered by the Applicants during the Application Period, which serve as the bases for the fees and expenses requested therein and are more particularly described in the invoices attached as <u>Exhibits 1</u> and 2 to the Fee Application, containing the billing entries that detail the tasks performed by the Receiver (and his staff), and Allen Matkins, respectively, during the Application Period.

As discussed below, the Receiver believes that the fees and expenses incurred
 by the Applicants during the Application Period in connection with the Receiver's

pursuit of his duties under the Appointment Order, Order in Aid, and Permanent
 Injunction are appropriate and have benefited the Estate. On that basis, the
 Applicants respectfully request that the Court approve and authorize the payment of
 the fees and expenses sought under the Fee Application.

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II. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

A full recitation of the procedural history of the above-captioned action is
unnecessary for the purposes of the Fee Application. That said, the facts relevant to
the Fee Application are as follows:

9 On June 5, 2018, plaintiff the Securities and Exchange Commission (the
"SEC") filed a complaint against defendants Ralph Iannelli ("Iannelli") and Essex
11 Capital Corporation ("Essex," and together, with Iannelli, the "Defendants") in this
12 Court, commencing the above-captioned civil action. *See* ECF No. 1. The SEC's
13 complaint alleged that Iannelli, by and through certain entities under his control,
14 committed a number of fraudulent violations of federal securities laws, in
15 furtherance of a Ponzi-like investment scheme. *See id.*

16 On December 21, 2018, the Court entered the Order Regarding Preliminary Injunction and Appointment of a Permanent Receiver (the "Appointment Order"), 17 by which it appointed the Receiver as the permanent receiver for the Receivership 18 Entities and imposed certain injunctive relief against Iannelli, the Receivership 19 Entities, and anyone acting in concert with them. See ECF No. 66. The 20 Appointment Order vested the Receiver with exclusive authority and control over 21 22 the Entities and assigned him certain duties, including marshaling and preserving the assets of the Entities (collectively, the "Receivership Assets" or "Assets") and 23 24 preparing and presenting an accounting to the Court. See id.

On the Receiver's motion, *see* ECF No. 67, the Court entered the *Order in Aid of Receivership* (the "<u>Order in Aid</u>") on February 1, 2019, *see* ECF No. 69. By the
Order in Aid, the Court approved and authorized the Receiver's engagement of

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Allen Matkins as his lead receivership counsel and provided additional guidance and
 instructions regarding the administration of the instant receivership. *See id.*

Iannelli and Essex subsequently consented to the Court's entry of judgment
against each of them on June 5, 2019, and September 9, 2019, respectively. *See*ECF Nos. 93, 110. The Court also entered the *Order Regarding Permanent Injunction* (the "Permanent Injunction") on September 9, 2019, by which it retained
jurisdiction over the Defendants and the subject matter of the receivership. *See* ECF
No. 113.

9 As reflected in the Fee Application, the Receiver continued performing the duties required of him to protect and preserve the value of the Receivership Entities 10 and their Assets, as provided for in the Appointment Order and Permanent 11 Injunction, and operating the viable portion of the Entities' business as a going 12 concern, throughout the Application Period. Having diligently pursued and 13 facilitated the Receiver's duties, the Applicants now request that the Court approve 14 15 their respective fees and expenses incurred during the Application Period and authorize the payment of such fees and reimbursement of such expenses from the 16 funds of the Receivership Estate, as detailed herein and in the Fee Application. 17

- 18 III. <u>ARGUMENT</u>
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A. Receivership Fees and Expenses.

20 "As a general rule, the expenses and fees of a receivership are a charge upon the property administered." Gaskill v. Gordon, 27 F.3d 248, 251 (7th Cir. 1994); 21 22 accord Atl. Tr. Co. v. Chapman, 208 U.S. 360, 374 (1908). The fees and expenses of a receivership include the fees and expenses reasonably incurred by the receiver 23 24 in administering his or her duties, as well as the fees and expenses reasonably 25 incurred by the receiver's professionals in rendering services to the receiver. See Drilling & Expl. Corp. v. Webster, 69 F.2d 416, 418 (9th Cir. 1934). Decisions 26 27 regarding the amount and timing of an award of receivership fees and expenses are committed to the sound discretion of the district court. See SEC v. Elliott, 953 F.2d 28

1 1560, 1577 (11th Cir. 1992). Furthermore, "the district court has "broad powers and
 2 wide discretion in crafting relief," including in "distributing receivership assets."
 3 *Quilling v. Trade Partners, Inc.*, 572 F.3d 293, 301 (6th Cir. 2009).

Here, the Fee Application's request for approval and payment of the fees and
expenses incurred by the Receiver and his counsel is a reasonable and appropriate
request made to the Court, and for the reasons discussed below, the Court should
exercise that discretion and authorize the interim payment of those fees and
expenses from the funds of the Receivership Estate.

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B. The Requested Fees and Expenses Are Reasonable.

10 The fees of a receiver and his professionals must be reasonable. See San Vicente Med. Partners, Ltd. v. Orr (In re San Vicente Med. Partners, Ltd.), 962 F.2d 11 1402, 1409 (9th Cir. 1992). In determining the reasonableness of the fees and 12 expenses requested in connection with a receivership, a court should consider the 13 time records presented, the quality of the work performed, the complexity of the 14 problems faced, and the benefit of the services rendered to the receivership estate. 15 See SEC v. Fifth Ave. Coach Lines, Inc., 364 F. Supp. 1220, 1222 (S.D.N.Y. 1973). 16 In a practical sense, once it has identified the hourly rate charged by the applicant 17 for comparable services in other matters and determined that the applicant's services 18 19 were reasonable, the court should multiply the number of hours expended by that hourly rate. Cf. Sw. Media, Inc. v. Rau, 708 F.2d 419, 427 (9th Cir. 1983) 20 21 (Bankruptcy Act case), *superseded in part by statute*, Bankruptcy Reform Act of 22 1978, Pub. L. No. 95-598, 92 Stat. 2549, as recognized in U.S. Tr. v. Tamm (In re

23 *Hokulani Square, Inc.*), 460 B.R. 763 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 2011).

Here, the Fee Application describes the nature of the services that have been rendered by the Applicants and, where appropriate, the identity and hourly billing rate of the individual performing each specific task. The Applicants have endeavored to staff matters as efficiently as possible in light of the level of experience required and the complexity of the issues presented. In general, the Fee

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Application reflects the Applicants' customary billing rates and the rates charged for
 comparable services in other matters, less agreed-upon discounts and other
 reductions specifically identified in the Fee Application.

The Receiver has reviewed the Fee Application and believes the fees and
expenses requested by the Applicants to be fair and reasonable and an accurate
representation of the work performed. *See* Winkler Decl. ¶ 2. The Receiver
likewise believes that the Receivership Estate has benefited from the services
identified in the Fee Application. *Id.*

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C. The Invoices of the Requested Fees and Expenses Have Been Submitted to the SEC For Review And Comment.

11 Courts give great weight to the judgment and experience of the SEC with respect to compensation requests. As one court has noted, "[I]t is proper to [keep] in 12 mind that the [SEC] is about the only wholly disinterested party in [this] proceeding 13 and that . . . its experience has made it thoroughly familiar with the general attitude 14 of the Courts and the amounts of allowances made in scores of comparable 15 proceedings." In re Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 61 F. Supp. 120, 124 (E.D. 16 Pa. 1945) (Bankruptcy Act case). Indeed, the SEC's positions are not "mere casual 17 18 conjectures, but are recommendations based on closer study than a district judge could ordinarily give to such matters." Finn v. Childs Co., 181 F.2d 431, 438 (2d 19 20 Cir. 1950) (citation omitted) (internal quotation marks omitted) (Bankruptcy Act case). And such "recommendations as to fees of the S.E.C. may be the only solution 21 22 to the very undesirable subjectivity with variations according to the particular judge under particular circumstances which has made the fixing of fees seem often to be 23 24 upon nothing more than an ipse dixit basis." Id. (citation omitted) (internal 25 quotation marks omitted). Thus, the Commission's position on a fee request should be "given great weight." Fifth Ave. Coach Lines, 364 F. Supp. at 1222. 26

27 Here, in order to ensure that the fees and expenses requested in the Fee28 Application are appropriate, and as they have done in connection with every prior

fee application filed in this matter, the Applicants submitted their invoices to the 1 SEC for review prior to filing. The SEC has not objected to such requested fees and 2 expenses and has not otherwise indicated that it intends to object to the Fee 3 Application. The SEC is likely in the best position to measure the fees and expenses 4 requested in the instant receivership against those incurred in other, similar 5 proceedings and cases of similar complexity, see Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 6 61 F. Supp. at 124, and any decision on its part not to object to the Fee Application 7 8 merits significant deference. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully request that 9 the Court approve the fees and expenses requested in the Fee Application.

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D. The Receiver Should Be Authorized to Pay the Approved Fees and Expenses from Cash on Hand.

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1. <u>The Receiver Is Holding Sufficient Funds.</u>

As reflected in the Fee Application, the Receiver has further requested that 13 the Court authorize an interim payment of 80% of his requested fees (\$24,262.16) 14 and 100% of his requested expenses (\$1,720.25) for a total proposed payment of 15 \$25,982.41. Likewise, Allen Matkins has requested that the Court authorize an 16 17 interim payment of 80% of its requested fees (\$77,181.66) and 100% of its requested expenses (\$6,663.12) for a total proposed payment of \$83,844.78. 18 19 Overall, if the Fee Application is granted in its entirety, the aggregate amount of the 20 fees and expenses to be paid on account thereof to the Applicants would be \$109,827.19. As of the end of the Application Period, the Receiver held 21 22 approximately \$2 million in cash on hand on behalf of the Estate. See Winkler Decl. ¶ 3. 23

As the Receiver holds funds of the Receivership Estate in excess of the aggregate amount of the compensation sought to be paid in the Fee Application, it is appropriate for the Court to authorize the interim payment of such payment.

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2. <u>An Interim Payment Is Appropriate.</u>

2 Where, as here, the fees requested are reasonable and "both the magnitude and the protracted nature of a case impose economic hardships on professionals 3 rendering services to the estate," an interim award of fees is appropriate. CFPB v. 4 5 Pension Funding, LLC, Case No. SACV 15-1329-JLS (JCGx), 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 187607, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 7, 2016). Indeed, interim payments are 6 necessary "to relieve counsel and others from the burden of financing lengthy and 7 8 complex . . . proceedings." In re Rose Way, Inc., Case No. 89-1273-C H, 1990 Bankr. LEXIS 3028, at *9 (Bankr. S.D. Iowa Mar. 1, 1990) (citing In re Mansfield 9 Tire & Rubber Co., 19 B.R. 125 (Bankr. N.D. Ohio 1981)) (bankruptcy case). Thus, 10 11 an interim payment of the Applicants' requested fees and expenses is appropriate. 12 In addition, the Applicants, as is customary in federal receivership matters, have performed services for the benefit of the Receivership Estate ahead of time and 13 may not be compensated until months later. In order to ensure that compensation 14 requests—and their attendant payments—stay relatively current with the services 15 actually performed, the Applicants requested, and the Court agreed per the Order in 16 Aid, that they be permitted to submit fee applications approximately every three 17 months. With the Receiver and Allen Matkins having filed their last fee application 18 19 on June 13, 2023, see ECF No. 265, an interim payment is further warranted in this 20 case.

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IV. **CONCLUSION** 1 For the foregoing reasons, the Applicants respectfully request that the Court 2 3 grant the Fee Application, approve 100% of the fees and expenses incurred by the Applicants during the Application Period and authorize the payment, on an interim 4 basis, of 80% of such fees and 100% of such expenses from the funds of the 5 Receivership Estate held by the Receiver. 6 7 Dated: September 21, 2023 ALLEN MATKINS LECK GAMBLE 8 MALLORY & NATSIS LLP DAVID R. ZARO 9 JOSHUA A. DEL CASTILLO MATTHEW D. PHAM 10 11 /s/ Matthew D. Pham By: 12 MATTHEW D. PHAM Attorneys for Receiver GEOFF WINKLER 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28